RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX — WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1828. — No. 448.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Sept. 17.		Fayetteville, Sept. 18.		Newbern, June 7.		Petersburg, Sept. 12.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	127	130	150	160	150	175	125	200
Apple,		28	30	33	37	40	50	34	75
Peach,		—		45	50	75	80	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	7	10	6	7	6	8
Beeswax,		24	25	22	23	28		25	30
Butter,		15	16	14	20	18	25	12	25
Coffee,		14	15	14	17	18		12½	17
Corn,	bush.	50		35	40	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	9		9⅓	10	8	9	9	10
Candles, mould,		15	16	16		15		14	17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	600		400	425	600	700	500	700
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	100	115
Country,		37	40	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		11000	12000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	8	10	7	8	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	35	37	35	40	29	30	37½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		9		—			8
Oats,	bush.	—		22	25	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		500	800	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125	130	125	150	90	100	150	200
West India,		80	100	70	80	85	90	100	150
New England,		40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.		300	350	000	300	325	400	500
Shot,		—		1000		—		825	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		85		65		75	
Turk's Island,		40	45	75		55		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1150	900	1000	800	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,		—		150	175	—		125	150
Hyson,		—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,		—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		60	65	—		85	95
Whiskey,	gall.	26	30	25		—		30	33
Wine, Madeira,		—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,		—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,		—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,		—		240	280	—		—	
Malaga,		—		75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NEW BOOKS. &c.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER has just received from Philadelphia, and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, opposite the Post Office, a new and additional supply of Books and Stationary, many of which have never before been offered for sale in this place. Among the supply are the following:

St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, Walter Scott's last novel,
Dun Allan,
Irving's Life of Christopher Columbus, a new work, in 3 vols
Henry's Exposition of the New Testament, a new and valuable work, in 2 vols.
Hume's History of England, with Bisset's and Smollet's continuations, 9 vols.
Blue Stocking Hall, a new novel,
The American Chesterfield, a valuable work for young people,
Heber's Travels, 2 vols
Tales of a Grandfather, by Walter Scott,
Virginia House Wife,
Religious Discourses, by Walter Scott,
Spark's Life of Ledyard,
Bichat on Life and Death,
Family Bibles,
The Devil on two Sticks,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
History of Man, a new work, in 2 vols.
Dewees on Females,

besides many others too tedious to mention. Also, New Music for the Piano, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men and Boards, Paint Boxes, Drawing Paper, Writing, Letter, Printing and Hatter's Paper, and almost every article in the stationary line; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Additional supplies shortly expected.

August 12 — 43—

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. — 36—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at the plantation of the late Rev. William Bingham,

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming

Utensils, together with the present year's Crop. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and security required.

W. J. Bingham, Adm'r.

The Plantation is also for sale.

September 2. — 45—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at August term of Orange county court, as executors of the last will and testament of Hardy Hurdle, deceased, late of said county, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said decedent to come forward and settle their accounts; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them within the time limited by law, or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

On Thursday the 25th day of September, will be sold, on a credit of twelve months, at the residence of Hardy Hurdle, deceased, several likely

Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,

&c. Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers

Henry Hurdle, } Ex'rs.
George Hurdle, }

September 2 — 46—tds

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on the 2d day of October next.

First day, two mile heats, purse two hundred and fifty dollars.

Second day, mile heats, purse one hundred and fifty dollers, together with the entrance money for the first and second days, free for any thing.

Third day, sweep stake, for three year old colts, entrance fifty dollars; subscription to be left open until the evening before.

The Money to be hung up at the usual discount.

By order of the club.

Wm. H. Phillips, Sec'y.

September 2. — 45—td

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. — 13—tf

LEE'S

ORIGINAL HIGHLY APPROVED VALUABLE MEDICINES.

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixer has, for 20 years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumption, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—I was attacked with a most violet cold, and severe cough, and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought, and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills.—LEE'S unparalleled Anti Bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and the destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at stomach, removing colds, &c. &c. (None are genuine without the the signature of Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them (as represented,) a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

To Mr Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.

Sir:—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been that of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but sir, every case, so far as our inquires have reached, has been perfectly cured; and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

O'NEAL, RICHMOND & CO.
Middletown, Md.

To Mr Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent Medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard—An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir:—I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to loose, entirely, the use of my right leg, thigh, and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. THOS. WOOTEN,
Two miles on the Washington road.

Lee's worm destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.—Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head ache.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

The above highly approved Medicines are sold by

Wm. Huntington,
Hillsborough,

who has just received a fresh supply.

CAUTION. None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michl. Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

September 9. — 46—13teow

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price vs. *Susannah Price.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste R. Hinton, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 — 35—3m

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

September 2. — 45—1m

From the Savannah Mercury.

We are as warmly and decidedly attached to state rights as the most pen-mouthed clamorer of the new school can be. We would be as prompt in defending them, and as jealous in their preservation, did we really conceive them in danger of being infringed. But we are not disposed, merely for a name—however high it may be—merely for a pretence, however specious—to run the risk of breaking up the foundations of our government, of overthrowing the most sacred institutions of our country, before we know what that name means, and what those pretences are.

Those politicians who wish to produce an excitement in the public mind assert that *the rights of the states are in danger!* From what quarter is the danger apprehended? who threatens them? Is it the house of representatives of the United States? The house of representatives is composed of the people of the several states. Will the people trample on their own rights? The members of the house are identified in feeling and interests with the states to which they belong. Their property, their friends, their kindred, all exist in the different states; their affections centre there—and can it be supposed that they will conspire against their own interests, their kindred and friends? And for what would they do this? Not for themselves, because they can exist as a part of the general government, only through the will of the people of the states, whom, in that case, they have abused. After they shall have trampled on the rights of the states, then they return again to the body of the people, and on them, their friends and posterity, fall all the evils of their wickedness! Can it be supposed that the members of the house of representatives, men who have been selected for their virtue and intelligence, will pursue a course like this? No one in his senses can seriously believe it.

But is it the United States senate which threatens to trample on the rights of the states? The senators are the representatives of the sovereignty of the states; selected for the purpose of upholding their rights in the councils of the nation; they are, in fact, the agents of the states—governed by the directions of the state legislatures. If, therefore, the rights of the states are infringed through them—the infraction will be the work of the states themselves.

Is it the president who is about to annihilate the rights of the states? The president can do nothing without the aid and sanction of the two houses of congress. Before he can execute a law, congress must first enact it and provide the means of its enforcement. His hands are powerless, unless supported by the sovereignty of the states in the senate, and the voice of the people in the house. Can it be feared that these two separate bodies will both conspire to annihilate that power through which only they politically exist? Such fears cannot be seriously entertained.

The clamor, therefore, which certain politicians have raised, about the rights of the states having been trampled on by the general government, is a mere trick. The fact does not exist. Neither does the danger of it. It is a phantom of the imagination, conjured up by political jugglers, for the purpose of forwarding the schemes of a party.

The language made use of by various members of the British House of Commons, in the debate on the subject of appropriations for military purposes in Canada, respecting this country, shows that a different spirit exists there, from what was manifest a few years since. The influence and importance of the United States, as a great and flourishing nation, were fully acknowledged; and one member of the ministry remarked that he could not deny them this character, until he had forgotten what they had achieved both on the land and on the water. This feeling, if suffered to exist, and to continue, will be likely to be eminently useful to both countries. There is no cause of enmity between that nation and ours. Whatever some of their politicians may think respecting our ambition for more territory, and larger limits, they are very much mistaken, as far as our knowledge of public sentiment in this country extends, in supposing that we are desirous of speculating largely in land at the present time. That disposition has been fully gratified and satisfied by the acquisition of Louisiana and the Floridas. With regard to the Canadas, at least, if not the other British provinces in our neighborhood, we believe there is little doubt here, that sooner or later they will be detached from their mother country; but that if they ever are incorporated into the United States, it will be by their own consent, and on their voluntary motion. In the mean time, a feeling of mutual respect between Great Britain and the United States, and an honest and sincere regard to the prosperity and paramount interests of both, ought, and we trust will, keep them on terms of peace and good will with each other. The rapid advances of this country in population, wealth, and strength, will have a tendency to increase the desire of all foreign maritime powers to be on terms of friendship with us; and there is nothing in our situation or concerns, that should lead us into broils with foreign nations. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Town-Hall.—Rex v. David Scott.—On Tuesday last, an information was heard before the Mayor and Richard Leyland, Esq. against the defendant, charging him with being privy to a quantity of Tobacco being on board the ship Cato, from Savannah, Capt. Ritchie. The defendant was a seaman on board the above vessel, and was present when the tobacco was discovered in four packages by the custom house officers concealed amongst the cargo, and which the defendant admitted to be his, and whilst the officers were rummaging, the defendant attempted to run away with one of the packages, but was stopped by one of the officers. The case was fully proved, and the defendant was convicted, and (being a British subject) adjudged to five years service in the navy.

Liverpool Advertiser, July 24.

The sober minded of both parties agree that the slander, invective and falsehood with which the party newspapers teem, are most painfully disgusting, sickening, and abominable. Yet all this is not so insufferable as the moral taint and effluvia of those presses, which are now loudly singing the praises of the man who, but four years ago, they were no less zealously engaged in denouncing as a reprobate, a tyrant, and an ignoramus. Yes, we will defy the most inveterate opponent of Gen. Jackson to conceive stronger objections to his claims to the presidential office, or terms of more decided abuse of his character, than are to be found, ready cut and dried, in the files of those very papers that are now among the foremost in urging his pretensions to the presidency, and the most assiduous in offering him their adulation! Such profligacy and sycophantic meanness are a reproach to the moral character of the nation, and to the age in which we live, as they are a stain upon that of the press. *Norfolk Herald.*

CONSCIENCE.

An Indian being among his white neighbours, asked for a little tobacco to smoke, one of them having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The following day the Indian came back inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco.—Being told it was given him, he might keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast: "I got a good and a bad man here—and the good man say it an't mine. I must return it to the owner. The bad man say that, why he give it to you, and it is your own: the good man say that not right; the tobacco is yours, not the money: the bad man say never mind, you got it, go buy some dram: the good man say no, no, you must not do so; I don't know what to do, I think I go to sleep; but the good man and the bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me, and now I bring the money back, I feel good!"

Loud complaints were made in England that notwithstanding the exertions made by her navy, and that of the United states, the detestable slave trade had increased of late years.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—No. XIX.

Further History of Railroads and Carriages.

Tredgold informs us that Railways are of three sorts. The first is distinguished by the Edge Rail, the second by the Plate Rail. These have been already described, and some account was given of their origin and improvement to the present time. The Edge Rail was used first of all, and was made of wood, sometimes defended by straps or bars of iron, furnishing a hard and unyielding track for the wheels, and these were flanged to keep them upon their bearings.

The first time the plate rail was used, it was made of cast iron about the year 1776. The wheels were without flanges, these being cast upon the inner edges of the rails. The inconveniences to which they were subject were the collection of dirt upon them, and the wearing of ruts into their surfaces. The remedy was found in returning to the Edge Rail, and making it of castings instead of wood, which again restored the flanges to the wheels. "Mr. W. Jessup, in 1789 formed the public Railroad at Loughborough, with this kind of rail."

The third species of Railroad is Palmer's, or as it is called by Palmer himself, the 'single Railway.' It consists of one rail only in a continued line, supported by posts planted firmly in the ground, and is fortified by a bar of rolled iron along its whole length upon the top. The carriage has only two wheels, one following the other. Each of these has a strong axletree of iron made inflexible by braces, and extending out on both sides. Upon these arms are suspended, what we may call two boxes or wagon bodies, as receptacles for goods. The receptacles being equally loaded, and hanging from the axletrees, it is impossible to overset, and the rims of the wheels are guttered or groved to confine them on the track. The horse path is on one side of the rail, and a small one is sufficient. The animal is attached to the carriage by a tow rope of considerable length, the weight of which gives it more or less flexure as in the case of a canal boat, and this prevents any sudden jerk upon the horse when his gait varies. For such a Railroad, it is unnecessary to level the ground. The general height of the posts is two feet and a half, and they extend as far into the earth. Over an undulating surface they are made longer or shorter, so as to keep the rail level. The track for the wheels being elevated is not liable to have dirt or gravel thrown upon it. The boxes in which the goods are carried may be disengaged from the wheels and transferred to boats or other conveyance, without taking out the articles. The steam engine may be applied to it as to other Railroads. A Railway of this sort was constructed, and it was found to realize the proposed advantages in cheapness and efficacy. Mr. Palmer made experiments upon this and the Edge Railroads of New Castle upon Tyne, and ascertained that the same force of draught which would carry 17 thousand pounds upon the Railway of the ordinary construction, carried with equal ease and efficiency 33 thousand pounds upon the two wheeled carriage on a single rail.*

Tredgold, an engineer and a writer of high authority on these subjects, is of opinion that "the single Railroad will be found by far superior to any other for the conveyance of the mails, and those light carriages of which speed is the principal object."† It was recommended in 1826 in this country, by Mr. Mills, Engineer and Architect, in a letter addressed to the Postmaster General of the United States, as the quickest, safest and least expensive method of conveying the mail together with passengers, between Washington and New Orleans ‡

One other modification of the Railroad, by no means the least important, is worthy of the consideration of engineers and of the public, especially in these southern states. This also is recommended by Mr. Robert Mills, the same able and intelligent engineer just now mentioned. Instead of excavating the ground, and laying down sleepers, it is proposed to support the rails at some small distance, as a foot above the ground, by two lines of upright posts well planted in the earth. By the elevation of the rails they will last much longer, and durability may be given to the posts by a judicious choice of timber, and by seasoning and charring before setting up. This mode of constructing a wooden Railroad, Mr. Mills thinks from a calculation made by him of comparative expenses, will in one line of Railway, save fifteen hundred dollars a mile, beside the advantage of much longer duration.§

It has been already remarked that the kind of force first used in moving carts and wagons upon railroads, was that of horses by a direct draught. At first these roads being made to convey coals from the pits to the rivers, the grounds were generally descending, and there was little occasion for overcoming acclivities or ascents. Afterwards when the Railway began to be more extensively used, provision was necessary for surmounting hills. This could not well be done by horses only, for Wood tells us, if a Railroad ascend more than eight degrees and a quarter, this sort of tractive power can no longer be properly employed. If a road was to pass through a hilly country, such a course and such a height were chosen after a survey, as would secure the longest level distances attainable with the least expense. Hills of a moderate height were to be cut through and such a compromise was to be made, that the dirt out of the hill being taken down into the valley, was to supply an embankment across it, thus reducing both to the general level of the road. This was the first mode of passing among hills, and in many instances it is more easy in practice than we are apt to imagine. At the bottom of the valley or ravine an arch was built of stone to give vent to the water under the road, and such an arch is what engineers call a culvert. If a stream of water was to be crossed, a bridge must be erected, and this can be done with little more expense for a Railway than for a common road.

When a hill must be traversed of great extent and elevation, it became a question whether it was expedient to dig a hole through it upon the level of the road, sustaining the earth at the sides and above with walls and a continual arch, and such a passage was called a tunnel. This method has been often resorted to in making canals, and to them it may evidently become indispensible on account of water, or if not, it may be advisable, because of the greater expense of locking than tunnelling. But here Railways have incalculable advantages over canals. When the general level of the road arrives at the base or side of a high hill or even a mountain, it is continued up the acclivity on the one side, and down the declivity on the other, forming two inclined planes. What is called a drum wheel is stationed on the top. A strong rope passes from the top to the bottom of the ascending plane, resting on rollers at proper distances along the middle of the road, and fastened at one end to the drum, and at the other to the train of carriages. By means of a steam engine, or by horses, or by water if it be contiguous to the fall of a river, the rope is wound upon the drum, taking up the carriages at the rate of several miles an hour, and then if necessary, by unwinding the rope, letting them descend with the same speed on the other side. Such an engine, if it be carried by steam, is usually called a stationary steam engine, to distinguish it from another which moves with the carriages on the level road.

Sometimes declivities were used as self-acting plans for the descent of loaded carriages, and for the ascent of such as were returning empty. It was found that the gravitating force of the one was just sufficient to overpower that of the other, together with the friction of a grooved wheel at the top of the hill, about which the rope passed, and the friction of the rollers or sheeves disposed along the middle of the two roads to prevent the rope from dragging on the ground. This method, however could not be adopted, where the transportation was not regular, so that there should be always a due supply of returning empty wagons to let down the loaded ones.

I shall conclude this historical sketch by some account of the locomotive engine. It was first suggested with a view to an immediate trial in the year 1759 by Dr. Robinson, at that time a student in the University of Glasgow. Mr. Watt, eminent for the invention of the steam engine, took out a patent for applying it to wheel carriages in 1784. The steam engine itself independently of a wheel carriage, was at that time very imperfect, and the public attention still continued for many years turned chiefly on its improvement. In 1802 Trevithick and Vivian devised and offered the plan of a carriage to be propelled by steam upon ordinary turnpike roads. They were soon convinced that a Railroad was more proper, and in 1804 they tried one in Glamorganshire upon the Merthyr Tydvil Railway in South Wales. The greater part of my readers are too little acquinted with the manner of the steam engine, to be benefitted by any description that could be given of this or any other of which we are to speak. This first engine "Drew after it upon the Railroad as many carriages as contained ten tons of bar iron, from a distance of nine miles,—at the rate of five miles an hour."+

The force employed to put a steam carriage in motion, is applied to the wheels, and not in the manner of a draught. Were men in a wagon to lay hold upon the spokes and with co-operating action cause the wheels to revolve, it would show the manner of moving a carriage by the connecting rods of this steam engine which it bears along with it. It will readily occur to any one, that so many loaded wagons might be fastened to a steam carriage in one train, that any attempt to set the carriage in motion in this way, would end in nothing more than making its wheels turn round, sliding upon the rails, without advancing an inch. This appears to have presented one of the greatest difficulties at first, and various expedients were resorted to for ensuring the progressive motion of the locomotive engine, with a heavy train of wagons behind it. The method adopted in 1811 by Blenkinsop near Leeds, in Yorkshire, was to cast the rails for one side of the road with teeth on the outside, and to let the engine turn a cogwheel, whose teeth should work into the rack-rail. This would ensure the advance of the engine upon the Railway, and cause it even to ascend acclivities. The clashing and jaring of the cogwheels in an engine of this construction have prevented it from being much used.

In 1812 the Chapmans made an attempt upon the Hetton Railroad near Newcastle, to ensure a progressive motion by means of a chair stretched along the whole length of the road, well secured at each end, and acting on a grooved wheel attached under the carriage and turned by the steam engine. The action was so impeded by friction that it was abandoned.

In 1813, Brunton of Butterly iron works, very ingeniously contrived a method of making two jointed rods with feet to move behind the carriage like the lower limbs of a man. The mechanism and the action of the steam upon the connecting rods were such, that while one leg and foot were lifted and drawn forward, the other foot planted upon the road behind, was pushed backward, by the reaction propelled the carriage, and by an alternate movement of the two, its motion was maintained. "The machine being placed upon the Railway, says Brunton, I found that with steam equal to forty or forty-five pounds pressure on the square inch, the machine was propelled with a power equal to 896 lbs. (horizontally) at two miles and a half per hour, equal to six horses nearly."

Passing by one other modification given to the mechanism of a locomotive engine, by which it was made to run upon 8 wheels to spread the pressure of its great weight, we come to that form which is now deemed the most perfect. One of the changes to arrive at this was to transfer the action of the connecting rod from the cranks of cogwheels, immediately to the wheels of the carriage. This was done by casting upon a spoke of each wheel when it was made, a projecting pin on the outside, of sufficient length and substance, to sustain the force of the rod in turning the wheel. The pin being at the distance of a foot or more from the centre of the wheel, the part of the spoke between the pin and the nave acted as a crank upon the wheel itself. In these carriages we are to remember the wheels are all of the same size, revolve in the same time, and being fast upon the axletrees, turn with them. Two rods from the steam engine were connected with the hind wheels, and two with the fore, each wheel having a rod to give it motion. When the spokes of the forewheels upon which the rods acted were in a vertical or upright position, so that the steam could exert no force in turning the wheels, the spokes of the hindwheels upon which the rods acted were in a horizontal position, so as to give the lifting and depressing power of the steam the greatest effect in making the wheels revolve. This maintained the uniformity of motion, much better than a single rod with the assistance of a flywheel. As the relative direction of the spokes of which we have just spoken might not be constantly preserved, another change was adopted to prevent the spokes of the forewheels with their connecting rods, and those of the hindwheels with theirs, from losing their perpendicularity to one another which was first given them. To accomplish this, two cogwheels equal in size and number of teeth, were secured upon the middle of the axletrees, one upon each. Around these an endless chain as it is called, was passed, so made with equal and open links, that the cogs of the wheels fell into the links of the chain, securing the simultaneous revolution of the wheels, and the same perpendicularity of the spokes and their connecting rods at one time as at another.

If in the description here attempted I have failed to convey intelligible and satisfactory ideas to the reader, I hope it will be excused, from a wish to set before his view some of the peculiarities of an object so interesting and useful as the locomotive engine I shall hope to compensate for this trial of his patience by an account of some of the most noted Railways, on which steam engines are employed.

One of these Railroads connects the Middleton collieries with the town of Leeds on the river Aire which empties into the Humber. The steam carriages running upon this Railway, have a progressive motion between the teeth of a rackrail in a manner already described, "An engine of this kind," says Tredgold, "when connected with a train of 30 wagons, each with its load weighing more than three tons," and therefore in the whole more than 90 tons, "moved at the rate of about three miles and a quarter per hour."*

The Hetton Railroad is one of the most celebrated in England, both for the perfection of the road itself, and the excellent steam engine now performing upon it. It is near Newcastle and Sunderland, the former of which is in Northumberland and the latter in Durham, these two countries being bounded and separated by the river Tyne. It is made with edge rails both cast and malleable, four feet being the length of the one sort, and fifteen that of the other. The top of these rails is two inches and a half in breadth. The road is nearly 8 miles in length, and the level of the collieries is 812 feet above that of the staiths or shipping places. A part of the descent is an inclined plane or down hill, and the wagons are let down loaded, and drawn up empty by a fixed steam engine at the top. The rest of the descent is distributed at the rate of less than 16 inches to a mile. A locomotive engine, called by the people an "Iron horse," runs upon the level part, and is of the very best and most improved construction according to the patent of Losh and Stevenson. It carries a train of 17 wagons, which with their loads amount to 64 tons. The wagon wheels are two feet 11 inches in diameter, with 10 spokes, the wrought iron axles being three inches in diameter, and revolving with the wheels, in fixed iron bushes. The engine is upon a carriage with wheels only two feet three inches in diameter, each having 12 spokes and weighing 420 pounds. The axles of this carriage are three inches and a half in diameter, having cog wheels secured in the middle of them, around which works an endless chain, to make the wheels turn exactly in the same time, so as to keep the spokes which serve as cranks in the forewheels at right angles to those which are used for the same purpose in the hindwheels. The boiler rests on four pistons moving in hollow cylinders, opening at top into the boiler, the pistons being secured on the upper ends of strong iron rods fastened at their lower ends on the axletrees, and supported by them. From their ingenious peculiarity they are called floating pistons. They are a most admirable invention of Losh and Stevenson of Newcastle, by which the elastic force of the steam is made a sustaining spring for the boiler. The fire is [illegible] with fuel, and the boiler with [illegible] a small carriage behind it [illegible] der." The engine with its [illegible] 17 wagons and 64 tons moves at the rate of three and a quarter to four miles an hour. The locomotive engine is easily managed, "and it either impels the train of wagons before it, or draws them behind, and the whole assemblage in motion forms a striking and interesting object."

It would be easy to multiply accounts of Railways in Great Britain, on which horses furnish the only moving power. I have seen it stated in a work published some time ago, that the Railroads of Great Britain, taken together, were equivalent in extent to 2000 miles. They are growing with an accelerated rapidity every year, and it is very certain that at present their collected sum is of a much greater length than this.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway is 25 miles from Stockton on the Tees to the Wilton collieries on the Wear. In the distance of five miles and a quarter from the beginning of the road at the coalpits, are two hills over which the wagons are passed by stationary steam engines established on their summits. The first of these is called the Etherly ridge, the other Brusselton hill. From the last of these to Stockton the road is either nearly or strictly level 20 miles. On this level part a horse travels with four wagons in this train, these together with their loads weighing 16 tons, at the rate of three miles an hour, and continuing to do this 8 hours, or through the distance of 24 miles †. But what is still more prodigious, "The same horse frequently makes a trip from Brusselton to Stockton with the wagons loaded, and back with them empty, a distance of forty miles in a day." The same gentleman informs us, "that in another part of the line, namely the flat between the foot of Etherly ridge, and that of Brusselton hill, a single horse draws double of the above load, or upwards of 30 tons, owing chiefly to the short distance, and the uniform and gradual descent." On this Railroad run two locomotive engines, each drawing after it from 20 to 24 wagons, "forming in all a mass of 77 tons in the one case, and 92 in the other." Each engine carries this vast load continually five miles an hour, 20 miles forward, and returns with the empty wagons so as to perform the whole distance of 40 miles in ten hours including all delays for unloading and other purposes. Two such trips then could be completed in 24 hours, and the work of 12 or 14 horses be done by the engine, though the horses were drawing upon the same Railway.

I shall conclude the present number by showing the result of a few facts just stated. They will show us once more the very great effects of the Railroad as a means of transportation. It has been said that a horse upon this Stockton and Darlington Railway actually draws for his daily task 15 tons of coals at least 20 miles. We know that a horse upon our roads, and in our manner draw 600lbs. A horse then upon the railway carries as large a load as 50 horses carry upon our common highways and in our wagons, for it takes 50 times 600 lbs. to make 15 tons. But the locomotive engine performs as much at least as 12 horses when both are working upon the Railroad. The evident consequence is, that the engine does as much work in transportation as 600 horses do upon ordinary roads, in the mode commonly practised by us in North Carolina. Now such an engine costs two thousand dollars, which is probably the price of one of our best stage coaches with the horses necessary to its travelling 30 miles forward and as much backward in the line. Can we need further proof of illustration, how greatly the price of conveyance is reduced by the Railway both upon agricultural products, and the goods we procure from merchants in the moneyed market of the world? We renew the question then. Is there a man in the country who will not insist upon an opportunity to pay such a sum as [illegible] cents a year until such commercial privileges shall be secured?

CARLTON.

September 4.

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* Palmer's "Description of a Railway on a New Principle." Taylor Lon. 2d Ed., 1824

† Tredgold's Practical Treatise. Page 37. New York Edition, 1825.

‡ See American Farmer, and the National Intelligencer of June 28, 1827.

§ For a particular account of this Railway see the papers last referred to, and a Pamphlet entitled "Three Papers on Railroads," published by Robert Mills, Eng. and Arch.

* Wood's "Practical Treatise on Railroads," p. 127. Lond. 1825.

* Tredgold, page 18.

† Adamson's "Sketches of Information as to Railroads," p. 35. Newcastle, 1826.

Foreign Intelligence.

London, July 30.

By the general steam navigation company's packet, the Lord Melville, a French child has arrived with its parents, which has in distinct and legible printed capital characters, round the ball of the right eye, "Napoleon, Empereur!" and round that of the left, "Empereur Napoleon." The eyes are blue, and the letters appear of the same colour. The Marchioness of Downshire is to show the child to the king, before the public can see her. The parents have letters to all the chief medical men in London, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who has previously been made acquainted with this most extraordinary phenomenon.

Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of Chester, is to be translated to the See of London, in the room of Dr. Hawley, who is to be raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. The successor of Dr. Bloomfield in the Bishopric of Chester is not yet known.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian squadron of 4 ships of the line, and 4 frigates, from Cronstadt, had touched at Deal, and sailed on the 29th July for the Mediterranean. It was understood another squadron of about the same number of vessels, was to follow shortly after. A private letter from London states that the despatch of so large a naval force from Russia to the Mediterranean, caused much sensation, and it was believed an equal force would be sent shortly from England, to the same destination.

With a view to a more rapid system of operations, the Emperor of Russia has ordered the Imperial Russian Guards to join the army of Prince Wirgenstein by forced marches. This information has been communicated in an article from the Banks of the Danube, on the 15th, inserted in a Paris paper of the 24th of July. At a Council of War held at Karassou, it was decided that as the Porte was preparing to make a serious resistance to the Russian army, all means should be employed to penetrate as soon as possible to Constantinople. The levy *en masse* and the hoisting of the standard of Mahomet are immediately expected.

"The march of troops, the landing of reinforcements from Asia, the departure of convoys of artillery and ammunition, succeeded each other without interruption. In order not to be exposed to a surprise on the side of the Black Sea, a line of telegraphs, or rather signals, has been established in that direction, between Tanaraki and the city, the garrison of the forts and batteries on the Bosphorus are doubled and tripled, and several corps of troops have been stationed along the Black Sea as far as Varna."

The London Sun of the evening of the 31st July, the last paper received, says—

"According to French papers received this morning, there was a general talk at Paris of a congress, which is to be held at Laybach. Its object is said to be the regulation of the existing interests concerned in the Turkish war, as well as the consequences likely to result from the treaty of the 6th July. It is affirmed that all the powers will send their ambassadors. What necessity has Russia to send one? Is not her army sufficient?"

The same paper remarks—By an extract from the Moniteur, it will be seen that the French expedition at Toulon is now placed beyond all doubt. We have heard it asserted that if England and France clearly understand each other—that it is possible the expedition may proceed to Constantinople, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Russians.

Russia, already so rich in navigable rivers and canals, has just acquired a new means of communication by the canal of Kiriloff, which, connecting the navigation of the Baltic and the Black Sea, will prove highly advantageous to the northern provinces of the empire.

The canal of Kiriloff was completed last autumn, and opened the 8th of June this year.

Up to the 9th of this month, 610 ships had arrived at Cronstadt.

The Nuremberg Correspondent mentions a report that an alliance had been formed between England, France, and Austria, to prevent the threathened aggrandizement of Russia.

Of the expedition of Toulon, there remained no doubts. The destination is the Morea, and the troops it carries amount from 6 to 12 000. It is insinuated, that instead of delivering Greece at once from the Turks, it will provide for itself at the expense of the Greeks; that an English fleet will co-operate with it, and that the two powers understand each other, and it is possible the whole may proceed to Constantinople to prevent its falling into the hands of the Russians.

The London Globe and Traveller, July 26th, says—"His Britannic Majesty's ship Bramble has arrived from Oporto, with letters announcing the seizure of three English merchant ships at Oporto, by the Portuguese authorities, under the plea of their being about to convey to England property belonging to the leaders of the late Constitutional forces."

The Gibraltar steam boat took about 100 Constitutionalists from Oporto, and landed them at Bordeaux.

Don Miguel had formally declared his acceptance of the crown, and on the 7th July took the oath, at the palace of Ajuda, in conformity with what was done in the Cortes held in the year 1641.

Sir F. Lamb left Lisbon on the 5th July.

A German paper asserts that 100,000 Russians are advancing to force the passage of the Balka mountains.

Colocotroni, and twenty-five other chiefs, had been arrested for a conspiracy against the president Count Capo D'Istria.

A meeting of persons interested in the Glove trade, and another meeting of persons interested in the Silk Trade, had been held for the purpose of asking of the government protecting duties; and yet we are dosed on this side of the water, with English free principles of trade.

Much damage to the crops was apprehended from the excessive rain which had fallen in England and Ireland. Accounts of inundation are received from every part of the country. Violent storms had also been experienced in Flanders.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Thomas Anthony, dated

Cant. Gibson, Arkansas T.)
July 1, 1828.)

"Gen. Chilly M'Intosh and twenty-seven of our Creek Indians have been on a buffalo hunt; and after an absence of twenty days, returned with the meat of 24 buffaloes, which they killed. They say about 600 buffaloes, and an immense number of deer, whilst out, and would have killed more, but had no means of bringing the meat home, every horse having as much as he could carry. A second party will go out next month, they anticipate much sport. All the Indians are delighted with this country, which is rich and well calculated for our people, who can live well by agriculture and hunting. We have no fears of their suffering, as the crops look well. We shall have roasting ears of corn in two weeks, out of new ground cultivated since March last. We have some good gardens, with cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, plenty of Irish and sweet potatoes, beans, peas, beets, watermellons, &c. Col. Brearley will raise 1500 bushels of corn, which we have planted since I have been here."

"We have had a deputation of Delaware Indians amongst us, who claim to be the grand-father of all Indian tribes. I went to our Public Square with them, and held a talk. They presented heads and tobacco, which was received in ancient form; and received presents of the same articles in return.—All this is right; and we do not anticipate difficulty with any of the Indian tribes. We shall avoid all alliances. This has been my advice to the Indians.—There are, however, a number of Indians who do not respect the rights of any nation: that go upon a war expedition to gain the name and character of warriors, and will take any person's scalps, and run the risk of the consequences."

The Sting of a Bee.

Last week a man of the name of Taylor, residing at Glenleddock, Perthshire, was stung by a bee in the face. For some time no remarkable symptom was apparent, except that the inflammation which followed was attended with an unusual sensation of itching. This, however, soon brought on an uninterrupted fit of sneezing, which proved so painful and distressing to the poor man, that his family became alarmed, and sent off one of his sons to Comrie, for the attendance of a medical gentleman. In the mean time the fit increased with such obstinacy, that the poor sufferer sunk under it, and died in the utmost agony, before any relief could be afforded him. He has left a wife and family.

Edinburg Evening Courant.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 24.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

First Dist.—	Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second,	Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third,	Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth,	Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh,	Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth,	James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth,	William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth,	Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh,	Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth,	William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth,	Wm. S. Blackledge of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

First District—	Robert Love, of Haywood,
Second,	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Third,	Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
Fourth,	John Giles, of Rowan,
Fifth,	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
Sixth,	John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Seventh,	Walter F. Leak, of Richmond,
Eighth,	Willie P. Mangum, of Orange,
Ninth,	Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake,
Tenth,	John Hall, of Warren,
Eleventh,	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin,
Twelfth,	Kedar Ballard, of Gates,
Thirteenth,	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Fourteenth,	Richard D. Speight, of Craven,
Fifteenth,	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

*** The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

THE TARIFF.

We learn from the Georgia Journal, which quotes the intelligence with much apparent exultation and satisfaction, that a meeting of the citizens of Autauga county, Alabama, was held on the 9th ultimo, at which it was resolved "to co-operate with the people of the southern states, by encouraging household manufactures, wearing homespun, using horses and mules raised at home, raising their own hogs, beef and flour, trading as little as possible with citizens residing in the tariff states, and *giving preference to the foreign article over the domestic when compelled to purchase;*" and also recommending "that the legislature make such a discrimination in taxing the sale of goods, as will gradually force from the market such articles as are manufactured in the states friendly to the tariff." Several meetings had previously been held in South-Carolina and Georgia, to which these resolutions were responsive.

The first part of the resolutions meets with our entire approbation; we think it the true policy of a country to procure nothing from abroad which the people can advantageously produce among themselves. We should be glad indeed, if such a policy were introduced here. But we cannot see with what justice an American can lay claim to native feeling, to patriotism and love of country, who would "give a preference to a foreign article over the domestic when compelled to purchase;" or in other words, who would purchase the manufactures of England in preference to those from our northern states. The evil of a dependance upon foreign manufactories, was sensibly felt and universally acknowledged during the late war, and he who openly advocated the antinational doctrine now advanced, would then have met with but a cool reception in any part of the union But though we think due encouragement should be extended to the manufactories of our country, we would not consent, any sooner than the most independent of our southern brethren, that the southern planter should be taxed for the benefit of the northern manufacturer; and when it shall be made to appear to us that such will be the operation of the tariff of the last session, then shall we be ready to join in the protest against it. But the tariff of the last session has scarcely yet gone into operation; its pressure has not yet been felt among us; the price of goods has not been advanced, nor has the market for our produce been in any manner effected by it. It may indeed be, that not one of the many evils which the monster was contemplated to produce, will ever be realized. We know that a reduction in the price of manufactured cottons was the consequence of the tariff of 1824; and we are not prepared to say that the price of woollens will not be similarly affected by the tariff of 1828. But a defence of the tariff was not the purpose for which we at present took up our pen; but to show our disapprobation of some of the measures which have been adopted in opposition to it in the states south of us. We say *some* of the measures; for a portion of them meet with our hearty concurrence, and serve to convince us, that whatever may be the effect of the tariff in a national point of view, it will have effected much in favor of the southern states, by hastening the introduction of manufacturing machinery among them, and giving an impulse to the enterprise and industry of our citizens which will again enable them to become a wealthy and a happy people. We can see no reason why manufactories cannot flourish in the south as well as in the north; and we are glad to see that experiments will immediately be made in this branch of industry, by several enterprising and patriotic gentlemen in South-Carolina and Georgia. In our own state, as we have before announced, the experiment has already been commenced. Such an opposition to the tariff will produce lasting benefit, not to the southern states alone, but to the union, by uniting more intimately the interests of the two sections. And the same policy which would induce us to manufacture our own cloths, would also induce us to raise among ourselves "our own horses, and mules, and hogs, and beef, and flour;" and why go abroad for them, when they can be raised in abundance at home? So far, an opposition to the tariff meets our approbation; because so far the interests of the southern people required they should go, even if the tariff of the last session had never been passed. But shall we purchase the manufactures and productions of England, in preference to those of our fellow citizens residing in the "tariff states"? Our cotton, our tobacco, our rice, our lumber, our naval stores, indeed all that we have to export, can be taken to any of these states, and sold among them, or exchanged for articles in demand among us. And this trade is perfectly free; no duties accrue on either side. But we will not trade with them, because the government of the United States has laid heavy duties on British goods! But why favor English manufactures? Can we carry our tobacco, our rice, our lumber, our naval stores, our flour, or any thing else to Great Britain, and dispose of it among them, free of duty? Our pine and tar, in their ports, are subjected to a duty of 126 to 150 per cent.; our tobacco and whiskey, to from 1200 to 1800 per cent.; our wheat, and rye, and corn, and provisions, are prohibited; our staves, which at home cost from ten to fifteen dollars per thousand, are there subject to a duty of 23*l.* sterling (102 dollars) per thousand, and our lumber generally virtually prohibited; our manufactures of cotton, hardware, &c. are also prohibited. And yet notwithstanding all these things, our *patriots* of the south willingly enter into engagements to give "a preference to the *foreign* article over the domestic!" The British government may, by exorbitant duties, prohibit the exportation from this country of every article which our soil or our industry can produce, excepting cotton; and yet if the government of the United States, in retaliation, adopt a similar policy, it is a sin which must be visited upon the heads of the poor Yankees! Alas, where circulates the boasted blood of our fathers! where sleeps the spirit of seventy-six!

At the Superior Court for Tyrrell county, Judge Strange presiding, negor *March*, charged as principal in the murder of Mr. Joseph J. Lindsay, in Currituck county, from whence the trial had been removed, was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on Friday the 26th inst.

An extra session of the legislature of New York, for completing the revision of the laws, was commenced at Albany on the 9th inst.

We are sorry to state, that Don Pablo Obrigon, Minister from Mexico, yesterday committed suicide by suspending himself from the lamp iron in the passage of his dwelling house in this city, during a fit of derangement. He was a gentleman of mild and courteous demeaner. His unfortunate end has excited much regret, as he was universally esteemed. *Nat. Journal.*

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Monday, says, "Among the persons spoken of to succeed the late Gen. Bailey, Post master of New York, we understand are Col. Monroe, late president of the United States, and Albert Gallatin, esq."

The African Colony.—It gives us pleasure to learn, says the National Intelligencer, that the board of managers of the American Colonization Society have appointed Dr. *Richard Randall*, a highly respectable member of the board, Colonial Agent, and that he accepts the appointment, with the intention of proceeding forthwith to Liberia, to assume the administration of its government.

We consider it a most auspicous circumstance for the continued prosperity of the colony, and the success of the noble object of the society, that the managers have been able to obtain the services of a gentleman so respectable and every way so well qualified for the important trust, as Dr. Randall; and we congratulate the friends of the society every where, that so able a successor has been so early obtained to supply the place of the late lamented agent.

Dreadful Steam Boat Accident.—A letter from New Orleans, under date the 13th ult. states that on the day preceding, as the Steam Boat Grampus was towing two vessels up the river, her six boilers burst, and not a vestige of them remained. Seven persons were killed, five missing, and four wounded. The two vessels were also much injured.

The son of Mr. Abraham Van Sickles, New York, aged fifteen months, lately fell from a third story window to the side walk, a height of about thirty feet. The child first struck upon the shed of an entrance to the basement story, about eight feet, and thence bounded to the feet of some gentlemen who were standing in front. The only wound discovered was a fracture of the skull, and hopes are entertained that the child will survive.

Hartford, September 9.

Extraordinary Freshet.—The heavy rains of the last week have swollen the Connecticut to a height never before known by our oldest inhabitants, at this season of year. This beautiful stream, whose waters but a day or two since were quietly meandering their course to the ocean, now wears the aspect of a troubled sea, bearing upon its perturbed bosom the fragments of bridges, lumber, wood, fences, &c. The water commenced rising on Thursday, and on Sunday morning had reached the astonishing height of twenty-five feet above low water mark! The memorable flood of 1801, although the water then rose several feet higher than it now is, cannot, in its desolating effects, be compared with the fresh of the present season. To attempt an estimate of the loss sustained, would be an idle task—the damage is incalculable. Such was the violence and suddenness of the inundation, that horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, were swept away before it. The entire crops of corn, potatoes, &c. on the fertile valley of the Connecticut, are entirely destroyed. We have heard of damage being done to the canal at Enfield Falls, and also that the Farmington canal had sustained considerable injury.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Communicated.—One day last week, a most unpleasant occurrence took place at the Union Burial Ground on Prince street near Fifth, in Southwark. A young woman, about 19 years of age, having, as it was supposed died suddenly of cramp in the stomach, the night before, was brought to be interred; after the relatives and friends who attended the funeral had left the ground, the person filling up the grave, when he had thrown several shovels full of earth upon the coffin, heard a deep groan proceeding from the grave; he immediately obtained assistance, got the coffin out of the grave and opened it, when it appeared that the young woman had turned completely on her side, and blood was issuing from her mouth and nostrils; medical aid was procurred as soon as possible, but without avail, as it appeared that life was extinct. This most unfortunate instance of premature interment, should be a warning against too early a burial in any case where death is sudden, or only preceded by a short illness. It is to be feared that too many instances of this kind occur, that are never discovered. W.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1828.

Wine and Silk.—There is perhaps no country in the world where the Vine grows more luxuriantly and abundantly than in North-Carolina; and Mulbury trees of the largest and finest growth are to be found every where in the state. It is a matter of astonishment that *all our farmers* do not make wine, *at least*, if not silk. A farmer in South-Carolina, last year, from four acres of land, sold wine to the amount of 2,400 dollars. A *few* of our farmers have small vineyards, but we would like to see it become *general*—for if cheap wine could be substituted for the miserable whiskey that is now doing so much injury in our country, it would have a most happy effect. Not only would its extensive culture give a greater scope to agricultral industry, but it would yield a greater revenue to planters, *by far*, than our present crops. One of our most respectable farmers in the vicinity of Newbern, last year, succeeded perfectly well in raising silk worms, and has on his estate a grove of 300 mulberry trees.

Newbern Sentinel.

A machine has been invented by Mr. Robert E. Hobart, of Montgomery county, Pa. by which a ton weight of horse shoes may be made in a day.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, of Monday last, has the following paragraph:

"*Improvement in Rail Road Travelling.*—We learn from a Liverpool paper, that on about twelve miles of the Darlington Rail Road, the descent is so great that carriages move by their own gravity, and that it is customary to take out the horses from the passenger coaches, and lead them behind. This has been found very fatiguing to the horse, from the rapid rate at which the carriages move, and an experiment has been made of placing the horses on a small platform, on small wheels behind the carriage, with a supply of provender before him, by which means he preserves his strength for the parts of the road on which his services are needed. It is stated that, in consequence of the success of the experiment, the proprietors have ordered several wagons, for this purpose, to be built."

We are strongly inclined to believe that our English neighbors are indebted to their friends on this side of the Atlantic for the "improvement" here alluded to. The plan of transporting the horses which draw the rail road wagons, upon the road itself, has been in practice ever since the completion of the Mauch Chunk rail-road, in a car arranged for the purpose. *Baltimore American.*

Newspaper Pilfering.—Last week a fellow in Boston was fined five dollars and costs for stealing newspapers, and sent to jail until the money was paid. He was one of your early risers, who furnish tippling shops with the news for drink, before the citizens are up.

Citizenship in Peru is forfeited by slave trading, bankruptcy, non-payment of debts to the public treasury, notorious gambling, drunkenness, the abandonment of a wife without reason, vagrancy, &c.

A new comparison.—The editor of the Middlesex Gazette, alluding to the style of a brother editor, remarks, "his thoughts are like a bag of feathers in a whirlwind, no two moving in the same direction."

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday evening last, Mr. *Willie M. Shaw*, aged about 26 years.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at August Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of WILLIAM CABE, deceased, gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having claims on the estate will present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Wm. Brown, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 23. 48—3w

SALE

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 22d of October, at the late dwelling house of William Cabe, deceased, all his perishable property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture his stock of

Horses and Cattle,

Farming Tools,

one Wagon and Gear, crop of Wheat and Corn, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Wm. Brown *Adm'r.*

Sept. 23. 48—3w

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

George Faucett v. *William Findley and wife,*	Judicial attachment, levied on a tract of land adjoining the lands of Mary R. M'Cauley and James Dickey, containing 100 acres, more or less, on Owen's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Findley, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said William Findley appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 00 48—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

William Faucett v. *Richard C. Ward.*	Original attachment, levied in the hands of Archibald Ward, William Ward and Charles Stewart, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard C. Ward, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden for said county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 00 48—6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 17th of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 18th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, *Col.*

Sept. 20. 48—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 16th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise.

J. Allison, *Col.*

Sept. 12. 47—td

STANZAS BY MRS. OPIE.

There seems a voice in every gale,
A tongue in every opening flower,
Which tells, O LORD! the wondrous tale
Of thy indulgence, love and power.
The birds that rise on quivering wing
Appear to hymn their Maker's praise,
And all the mingling sounds of spring
To thee a general pæan raise.
And shall my voice, great God, alone
Be mute 'midst nature's loud acclaim?
No, let my heart with answering tone
Breathe forth in praise thy holy name.
And nature's debt is small to mine,
Thou bad'st her being BOUNDED BE,
But—matchless proof of love divine—
Thou gav'st IMMORTAL life to me.
The SAVIOUR left his heavenly throne,
A ransom for my soul to give;
Man's suffering state he made his own,
And deign'd to DIE that I might LIVE.
But thanks and praise for love so great
No mortal tongue can e'er express;
Then let me, bow'd before thy feet,
In silence love thee, LORD, and bless.

TRUE VALUE OF CHARACTER.

The following excellent sentiments are copied from a volume of "Lectures addressed to the Young Men of Hartford and New-Haven, by Joel Hawes, pastor of the first Church in Hartford.

Good reputation differs essentially from a great and popular name. A man may be great, without being good; and popular, without having much merit of any kind. Many whom the world are accustomed to call great, have no better title to that distinction, than the fallen spirits—great in talents, and great in crime.

So to be popular is in itself no evidence of real worth of character. The unprincipled demagogue is popular among his own party. The chieftain of a piratical band, or the leader of a clan composed of the ignorant and dissipated, are both popular among their associates, and lauded by their fellows as the first and the best. In all such cases popularity indicates nothing so much as an entire absence of principle and an utter worthlessness of character.

That good name which is to be chosen rather than great riches, does not depend on the variable, shifting breath of popular opinion. It is based on permanent excellence, and is as immutable as virtue and truth. It consists in a fair and unsullied reputation—a reputation formed under the influence of virtuous principles, and awarded to us, not by the ignorant and the vicious, but by the intelligent and the good, on account of our good qualities and good conduct. In such a name we look, first of all, for *integrity*, or an unbreuding regard to rectitude; we look for *independence*, or an habitual determination to be governed by an enlightened conviction of truth and duty; for *benevolence*, also, or a spirit of kindness and good will towards men: and though last not least, *piety towards God*, or an affectionate, reverend regard for the will and glory of the great Jehovah. These are the essential properties of a good character—the living, breathing lineaments of that good name which, in the Bible, is commended to your high regard and careful cultivation.

It is ever to be kept in mind, that a good name, such as has now been sketched, is in all cases the fruit *of personal exertion*. It is not inherited from parents, it is not created by external advantages, it is no necessary appendage of birth, or wealth, or talents, or station; but the result of one's own endeavors—the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of virtuous and honorable action. This is the more important to be remarked, because it shows that the attainment of a good name, whatever be your external circumstances, is entirely within your power. No young man, however humble his birth, or obscure his condition, is excluded from the invaluable boon. He has only to fix his eye upon the prize, and press towards it in a course of virtuous and useful conduct, and it is his. And it is interesting to notice how many of our worthiest and best citizens have risen to honor and usefulness by dint of their own persevering exertions. They are to be found, in great numbers, in each of the learned professions, and in every department of business; and they stand forth bright and animating examples of what can be accomplished by resolution and effort. Indeed, my friends, in the formation of character, personal exertion is the first, the second, and the third virtue. Nothing great or excellent can be acquired without it. A good name will come without being sought. All the virtues of which it is composed are the results of unwearing application and industry. Nothing can be more fatal to the attainment of a good character than a treacherous confidence in external advantages. These, if not secured by your own endeavors, will sleep you mid way, or perhaps you will not have started when the dilligent traveller will have won the race."

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without plan and without effort, merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is, that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations. The younger branches, placing a deceptive confidence in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming their own, and often exist in society only a reproach to the worthy ancestry whose name they bear.

CAMP MEETINGS.

From Flint's work on the Geography and History of the Western States, just published.

There are stationary preachers in the towns, particularly in Ohio. But in the rural congregations through the western country, beyond the Ohio, it is seldom that a minister is stationary for more than a few months. A ministry of a year in one place may be considered beyond the common duration. Nine-tenths of the religious instruction of the country is given by people who itinerate, and who are, with few exceptions notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, men of great zeal and sanctity. These earnest men, who have little to expect from pecuniary support, and less from the prescribed reverence and influence which can only appertain to a stated ministry, find, at once, that every thing depends upon the cultivation of popular talents. Zeal for the great cause, mixed, perhaps, imperceptibly, with a spice of earthly ambition, and the latent emulation and pride of our natures, and other motives, which unconsciously influence, more or less, the most sincere and the most disinterested, the desire of distinction among their contemporaries and their brethren, and a reaching struggle for the fascination of popularity, goad them on to study all the means and arts of winning the people. Travelling from month to month through dark forests, with such ample time and range for deep thought, as they amble slowly on horseback along their peregrinations, the men naturally acquire a pensive and romantic turn of thought and expression, as we think, favourable to eloquence. Hence the preaching is of a popular cast, and its first aim is to excite the feelings. Hence, too, excitements, or in religious parlance, "awakenings," are common in this region. Living remote, and consigned the greater part of the time to the musing loneliness of their condition in the forest or the prairie; when they congregate on these exciting occasions, society itself is to them a novelty and an excitement. The people are naturally more sensitive and enthusiastic, than in the older countries. A man of rude, boisterous, but native eloquence, rises among these children of the forest and simple nature with his voice pitched upon the tones, and his utterance filled with that awful theme, to which every string of the human heart every where responds; and while the woods echo his vehement declamations, his audience is alternately dissolved in tears, awed to profound feeling, or falling in spasms. This country opens a boundless theatre for a strong, earnest, and unlettered eloquence; and the preacher seldom has extensive influence, or usefulness, who does not possess some touch of this character.

These excitements have been prevalent, within the two past years, in the middle and western states—chiefly in Tennessee, and for the most part under the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Sometimes it influences a settlement, or a town—and sometimes, as there, spreads over a state. The people assemble, as to an imposing spectacle. They pour from their woods, to hear the new preacher whose fame has travelled before him. The preaching has a scenic effect. It is a theme of earnest discussion, reviewing, comparison and intense interest. None but one who has seen, can imagine the interest excited in a district of country, perhaps, fifty miles in extent, by the waited approach of the time for a camp meeting; and none, but one who has seen, can imagine how profoundly the preachers have understood what produces effect, and how well they have practised upon it. Suppose the scene to be, where the most extensive excitement and the most frequent camp meetings have been, during the two past years, in one of the beautiful and fertile valleys among the mountains of Tennessee. The notice has been circulated two or three months. On the appointed day, coaches, chaises, waggons, carts, people on horseback, and multitudes travelling from a distance on foot, waggons, with provisions, mattrasses, tents, and arrangements for the stay of a week, are seen hurrying from every point towards the central spot. It is in the midst of a grove of those beautiful and lofty trees, natural to the valleys of Tennessee, in its deepest verdure, and beside a spring brassh for the requisite supply of water.

The ambitious and wealthy are there, because in this region, opinion is all powerful; and they are there, either to extend their influence, or that their absence may not be noted, to diminish it. Aspirants for office are there, to electioneer and gain popularity. Vast numbers are there from simple curiosity, and merely to enjoy a spectacle. The young and beautiful are there, with mixed motives, which it were best not severely to scrutinize. Children are there, their young eyes glistening with the intense interest of eager curiosity. The middle aged fathers and mothers of families are there, with the sober views of people, whose plans in life are fixed, and waiting calmly to hear. Men and women of hoary hairs are there, with such thoughts, it may be hoped, as their years invite. Such is the congregation consisting of thousands.

A host of preachers of different denominations are there, some in the earnest vigour and aspiring desires of youth, waiting an opportunity for display; others, who have proclaimed the gospel, as pilgrims of the cross, from the remotest north of our vast country to the shores of the Mexican gulf, and ready to utter the words, the feelings and experience, which they have treasured up in a travelling ministry of fifty years, and whose accents, trembling with age, still more impressively than their words, announce, that they will soon travel, and preach no more on the earth, are there. Such are the preachers.

The line of tents is pitched; and the religious city grows up in a few hours under the trees, beside the stream. Lamps are hung in lines among the branches, and the effect of their glare upon the surrounding forests is as of magic. The scenery of the most brilliant theatre in the world is a painting only for children, compared with it. Meantime the multitudes, with the highest excitement of social feeling added to the general enthusiasm of expectation, pass from tent to tent, and interchange apostolic greetings and embraces, and talk of the coming solemnities. Their coffee and tea are prepared, and their supper is finished. By this time the moon, for they take thought to appoint the meeting at the proper time of the moon, begins to show its disk above the dark summits of the mountains, and a few stars are seen glimmering through the intervals of the branches. The whole constitutes a temple worthy of the grandeur of God. An old man, in a dress of the quaintest simplicity, ascends a platform, wipes the dust from his spectacles, and in a voice of suppressed emotion, gives out the hymn, of which the whole assmbled multitude can recite the words—and an air which every voice can join. We should deem poorly of the heart that would not thrill as the song is heard like the "sound of many waters," echoing among the hills and mountains. Such are the scenes, the associations, and such the influence of external things upon a nature so 'fearfully and wonderfully' constituted, as ours, that little effort is necessary on such a theme as religion, urged at such a place, under such circumstances, to fill the heart and the eyes.

The hoary orator talks of God, of eternity, a judgment to come, and all that is impressive beyond. He speaks of his 'experiences,' his toils and travels, his persecutions and welcomes, and how many he has seen in hope, in peace and triumph gathered to their fathers, and when he speaks of the short space that remains to him, his only regret is, that he can no more proclaim in the silence of death, the mercies of his crucified Redeemer.

There is no need of the studied trick of oratory, to produce in such a place the deepest movements of the heart. No wonder, as the speaker pauses to to dash the gathering moisture from his own eye, that his audience are dissolved in tears, or uttering the exclamations of penitence. Nor is it cause for admiration, that many, who poised themselves on an estimation of higher intellect, and a nobler insensibility, than the crowd, catch the infectious feeling, and become women and children in their turn; and though they 'came to mock, remain to pray.'

Notwithstanding all that has been said in derision of these spectacles, so common in this region, it cannot be denied, that the influence, on the whole, is salutary, and the general bearing upon the great interests of the community, good. It will be long before a regular ministry can be generally supported, if ever. In place of that, nothing tends so strongly to supply the want of the influence, resulting from the constant duties of a stated ministry, as the recurrence of these explosions of feeling, which shake the moral world, and purify its atmosphere, until the accumulating seed of moral disease requires a similar illustration again.

From the Rhode Island Journal.

For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body. 1 Cor. xii. 13.

Why then should there be serious difficulties among the disciples of Jesus? But such there are. Many priding themselves upon their forms and orthodoxy, seem to have the temper of the disciples, who, at one time, forbid others casting out demons because they followed not them. Christ rebuked them, and told them they knew not what manner of spirit they possessed.

Cooper has a beautiful fable of the nightingale and glow-worm, by which he most forcibly inculcates the duty of brotherly love and christian forbearance. The nightingale, after sweetly chanting his song, became hungry, and espied, in the evening, a glow-worm. The insect, aware of his intention to feast upon him, thus spake to him:—

"Did you admire my lamp, quoth he,
As much as I your minstrelsy,
You would abhor to do me wrong,
As much as I to spoil your song;
For twas the self-same power divine
Taught you to sing, and me to shine;
That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and cheer the night."

On hearing this, the nightingale, as might have been expected, gave over his design, "and found a supper somewhere else."

Many are the arguments which have been offered on this interesting theme: and many too, which have been disregarded by those who have opposed them. It is easy to talk of christian charity in the pulpit, or elsewhere, but harder to practice it when one crosses our track, or will not follow us. Many arguments might be raised on the strength of the quotation from Paul at the head of this paper. We only gave it to direct our thoughts to the subject. But we might remark, it is of itself a host against all sectarian persecution. If by the same spirit, all christians are baptized into one body, surely they should be one; and the world regarding them should be constrained to say "behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

The fact that all christians appeal to the Bible in support of their forms, practice or tenets, should, without any consideration, form a ground or reason of the most charitable feelings, and the greatest glow of fraternal love. None but the ignorant, self sufficient and bigot will deny that others are actuated by the same conscientious motives with themselves in searching the word of God. This admitted, though different persons come to different results, why should any thrust from their fellowship men equally sincere and honest with themselves? Different people do come to different conclusions, and this after having carefully and prayerfully turned over the sacred pages day and night.

The Episcopalian contends for his liturgy. He will tell us that John probably gave his disciples a form of prayer, and when the Saviour's followers solicited him to teach them as John taught his disciples, "he said unto them, when ye pray, say, our Father which art in Heaven. The baptist, advocating believers baptism, not only reminds us that the Greek word rendered in he English version of the bible "*baptism*," means, "*immersion*," but that Jesus, when baptized, was plunged in the stream of Jordan; and also repeats the dialogue of Philip and the Ethiopian, in which Philip requires, in order to baptism, a full confession of faith in Christ; and various other passages of the same kind. The Presbyterian, who is fond of exactness in worship, refers us to what Paul wrote to his Corinthian brethren; "let all things be done decently, and in order." The Methodist, filled with fire and zeal, solicitous to call the attention of men to the concerns of their soul, sometimes storms as though he were the angel to "set his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot on the earth," and to declare "that there should be time no longer." To justify himself he quotes the words of God to Isaiah, "cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet." The consistent Quaker will reply that God once said to Elijah "go forth, and stand upon the mount before the Lord." And, behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind and earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a small still voice. And it was so, when Elijah heard it, that he wrapped his face in a mantle, and went out, and stood in the entering in of the cave. And, behold, there came a voice unto him, and said, what doest thou here Elijah?"

Should not Sectarians lay aside their hostilities? While one worships in silence, another sings, another lifts up his voice like a trumpet; some believe this creed, and some that, should not all, in respect to their differences, resolve not to set each other at nought, but say, in substance:

"For 'twas the self-same power divine
Taught you to sing, and me to shine;
That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and cheer the night!"

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will commence at Buckhorn Meeting-House, near Haywood, in Chatham county, on Friday the 24th October, and end on the Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will also commence at Low's Meeting-House, in Rockingham county, near the Hitch Rock on Haw River, on Friday the 31st of October, and end on the Tuesday following. Both meetings to be under the superintendence of the Rev. PETER DOUB, presiding elder of the Yadkin District.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THOSE friendly to the election of General ANDREW JACKSON, in the upper part of Orange, are requested to meet at Jas. Johnston's, in the Hawfield's, on the *first Saturday in October*. The friends of that inestimable man, who belongs to *no party* but that of the REPUBLIC, are earnestly requested to attend said meeting. We wish for numbers, that we may have a full expression of opinion. We wish for harmony and zeal, that we may unite "one and indivisible," in the great cause of rewarding *public virtue*, with the highest gift in the power of a *free people to bestow*.

☞ The four following militia companies are requested by their respective Captains, to meet at the above place, at 12 o'clock on said day, for military exercise, viz: Captain Jones's, Captain Mebane's, Captain Thompson's, and Captain Cheek's.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hawfields, Orange, Sept. 16.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 16th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise.

J. Allison, *Col.*

Sept. 12. 47—td

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Robert Whitted, et al. plaintiff, vs. *Josiah Turner, defendant.* } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that William Gappins resides beyond the limits of the state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that said Gappins be and appear before the judge of our next Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, heard *ex parte*, and decreed accordingly as to him.

James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. $2 75 47—6w

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.

Orange Superior Court of Law,
September Term, 1828.

Pomphret Gooch vs. *Hiram Laws.* } Judicial attachment levied in the hands of Fredrick Moize, John A. Gooch, and Jas. Latta, and they summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that Hiram Laws, the defendant in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant, Hiram Laws, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on will be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Test,

A. B. Bruce, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 47—6w

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

*** *I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

BOOKS at Half Price.

IN consequence of the death of Hiram Turner, the subscriber will be under the necessity of immediately disposing of the stock of Books remaining on hand at this place, belonging to the late concern of Hiram & Henry D. Turner; and as money is very scarce, he has concluded to offer them at one half the catalogue prices, from now until the fourth week in November, at which time the remainder of the stock will be offered to the highest bidder. Terms, all sums under ten dollars cash, over that amount six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

N. B. Mr. R. L. Cook will superintend the business.

Henry D. Turner,
Surviving Partner, and Adm'r.

September 2. 45—tf